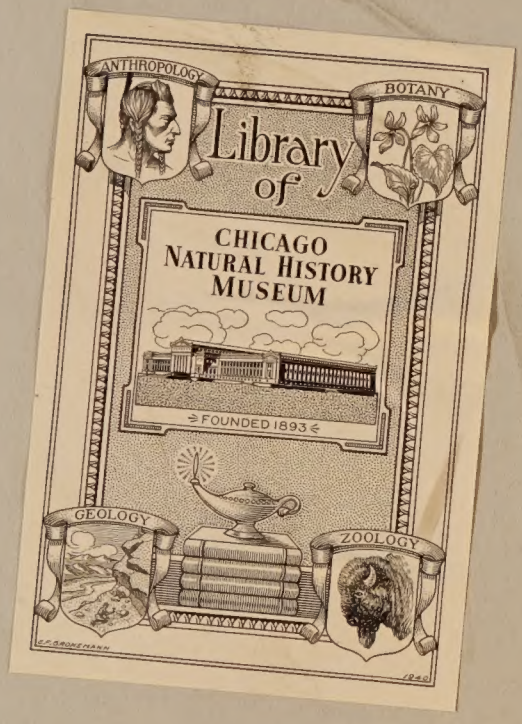
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NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH BIRDS,

&c.

WITH THEIR

PORTRAITS,

Accurately drawn, and beautifully coloured from Nature,

BY Mr. HAYES.

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MUSEUM

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THE HEN-HARRIER.

PLATE I.

Accipiter ſupernè cinereus, infernè albus, maculis tranſverſis fuſcis varius; rectricibus caudæ ſuperioribus albis, ferrugineo maculatis; rectricibus lateralibus nigricante tranſverſim ſtriatis. (*Mas.*)

This bird is repreſented the ſize of life; the bill is of a deep lead colour, covered at the baſe by a yellow cere; the irides are yellow, encircled with orange; a few black hairs ſpring from the angles of the mouth, and over the noſtrils. The head, upper part of the neck, and back, are of a deep lead colour, lightly tinged with a reddiſh hue, the lower part of the back and coverts of the tail, are ſomewhat lighter; the tail is of a deep aſh, barred with a deeper ſhade of the ſame colour; the cheeks, throat, breaſt, and belly white, marked with tranſverſe lines of deep brown; the feathers that cover the thighs are very white, and long, with tranſverſe lines of deep brown; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings a deep aſh; the quills of a duſky colour, thoſe next the body aſh; the legs yellow; the claws black.

The ſmall bird is purpoſely introduced to ſhew the ſubject in a proper attitude. I have ſeen this ſpecies that has had the upper part of the plumage of a duſky brown, inclining to a dirty purple. The upper part of this bird is covered with bloom that diſappears on being ſtroaked with the hand. I had ſeveral of them given me by the game-keeper of William Clayton, Eſq; member of parliament for Marlow. This bird is conſiderably leſs than the female, which is called the Ring-tail, meaſuring from the point of the bill to the end of the tail one foot three inches, the breadth one foot two inches.

THE RING TAIL.

PLATE II.

Accipiter ſupernè obſcurè ferrugineus, infernè albo rufeſcens, maculis longitudinalibus fuſcis varius; rectricibus caudæ ſuperioribus albis, ferrugineo maculatis; capite torque cincto; rectricibus lateralibus nigricante tranſverſim ſtriatis. (*Fœmina.*)

FALCO TORQUATUS. LE FAUCON A COLTIER.

This is the female of the Hen-harrier, and drawn the ſize of life; like all other birds of the rapacious kind, it is conſiderably larger than the male, meaſuring, from bill to tail, one foot eight inches, in breadth one foot nine inches and a half; the tail is ſpread to ſhew more fully the colours of each feather; the bill is a deep lead colour; the cere yellow; the irides a deep yellow, encircled with red; the head, upper part of the neck, and back a rich brown, bordered with deep tawny; the coverts of the tail white, with a line of tawny down the middle of each feather (the tail is particularly deſcribed in the plate) the two middle feathers of a duſky colour, with tranſverſe bars of deep brown; the laterals, a deep bay, with tranſverſe bars of the ſame colour; the throat, neck, breaſt, and belly a reddiſh bay, ſhadowed with deep red; the thighs a deep bay; the vent feathers bay, ſhaded with deep red; the coverts of the wings of a duſky colour, bordered with a tawny red; the quill feathers the ſame, tipped with a deep red; thoſe next the body are alſo a deep brown, bordered with tawny red. From the chin to the back part of the head is a liſt of ſtiff black feathers, tipped with tawny (in ſome white); the legs yellow; the claws black.

I had ſeveral of theſe birds given me by Mr. Clayton's game-keeper, who ſhot them in a field of furze near Harelyford in Bucks; he told me they made great havock among the partridges; they frequent moors and heaths, and are very deſtructive to young poultry; they lay four whitiſh eggs, blotched over very thick with a dirty red.

SPARROW HAWK.

PLATE III.

Accipiter ſupernè fuſcus, oris pennarum rufeſcentibus, infernè albus tæniis tranſverſis et lanceolatis fuſcis, rufo admixto, varius; rectricibus griſeo fuſcis, tæniis fuſcis tranſverſim ſtriatis. (*Mas.*)

ACCIPITER. L'EPERVIER.

This plate exhibits the bird the ſize of life; the belt is a deep lead colour; the cere and the irides yellow, bordered with orange; the upper part of the head, neck, back, and coverts of the tail are a bluiſh aſh colour; the tail ſomewhat deeper, barred with duſky tranſverſe lines: the chin, throat, breaſt, and belly of a pale yellow, marked with tranſverſe bars of very deep orange, inclining to brown; the vent feathers white, tinged with tawny; the quill feathers duſky; the ſecondary, and thoſe next the body the ſame bluiſh aſh colour as the back; the legs yellow; the claws black; the upper part of the plumage of this bird is entirely covered with a light purpliſh bloom like a plum: theſe birds vary conſiderably in colour, ſome being of a deep aſh, ſome dove colour, and others of a deep brown. This ſpecies of Hawk is conſiderably leſs than the female, more ſo than any other of this tribe: it is very bold and courageous; I have known one fly into a room where ſeveral perſons were ſitting, and made a pounce at a goldfinch that was confined in a cage in the ſame room; and the one that I kept amongſt others would attack the common buzzard and puttock if fed before him, and take away the food from a bird that is three time its ſize.

FEMALE KESTREL.

PLATE IV.

Accipiter ſupernè fuſcus, oris pennarum rufeſcentibus, infernè albus tæniis tranſverſis et lanceolatis fuſcis, rufo admixto, varius; rectricibus griſco fuſcis, tæniis fuſcis tranſverſim ſtriatis. (*Fœmina.*)

ACCIPITER. L'EPERVIER.

It is generally allowed by every one that hath made the natural hiſtory of birds their ſtudy, that it frequently happens they are deceived in the arrangement of this ſpecies. Its variety is not owing ſolely to the difference of age, but I have found a conſiderable difference in the ſame brood; I am apt to believe this is the female Keſtrel (a young bird) as the duſky lines on the heart in this are longitudinal; in the Sparrow Hawk they are tranſverſe; the legs are alſo ſhorter, and more ſtout; the belt lead colour; the cere and irides yellow; the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail cheſnut marked with a duſky colour; the tail the ſame, ſlightly watered with tranſverſe duſky bars; the cheeks, throat, heart, and belly white, marked with longitudinal lines of deep cheſnut; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wing cheſnut; the quill feathers duſky, tipped with dirty red; the ſecondary, and thoſe next the body cheſnut, and marked with tranſverſe duſky lines.

This ſubject was ſent to me by Mr. Salmons, keeper of her grace the ducheſs dowager of Portland's menagery, as the female Sparrow Hawk. He informed me it had killed ſeveral young pheaſants, and that he had ſhot it juſt after it had ſtruck a ſmall bird (the cock Redſtart) which is given ſolely to ſhew the bird in that attitude.

THE KITE.

PLATE V.

Accipiter ſubtus rufus, fuſco ſecundum pennarum ſcapos longitudinaliter maculatus; cauda forcipe.

MILVUS REGALIS. LE MILAN ROYAL.

KITE; GLEAD; LONG-WINGED KITE.

PUTTOCK; FORKED-TAILED KITE; FORKED-TAILED GLEAD.

This bird meaſures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail near twenty-ſix inches, the breadth five feet two inches. The bill is ſtrong, and very much hooked towards the point, the angles of the mouth and cere are a bright yellow, in which the noſtrils are placed, and are thinly covered with black hairs; between which and the eye is a ſmall ſpace bare of feathers; the irides are of a pale yellow, or ſtraw colour; when I firſt had this bird, they were of a pearly white; the crown of the head of a light tawny; the hind part of the neck ſomewhat deeper, and became a duſky brown on the back in the center of the feather, and a reddiſh tawny at the edges; the coverts of the tail are duſky, bordered with a reddiſh tawny; the tail is forked as the ſwallow, which is a ſufficient characteriſtic to diſtinguiſh it from all other birds of that genus; the two middle feathers are the ſhorteſt, and of a reddiſh tawny, excepting the two exterior, which are duſky; the two middle feathers of this ſubject were ſlightly waved with duſky, and the exterior barred with tranſverſe lines of deep brown, inclining to black; the chin is whitiſh, inclining to tawny; the throat darker, and on the breaſt becomes a full tawny red, the center of each feather being marked with duſky; the lower belly and thighs a deep cheſnut; the ſhafts of the feather duſky; the vent feathers a light tawny; the thighs are ſtrong and muſcular, the feathers long, and looſe; the coverts of the wings are duſky, bordered with tawny; the greater quill-feathers a very deep gloſſy brown, almoſt black; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body duſky, bordered with tawny; the legs yellow; the claws ſtrong and hooked.

Theſe birds vary in colour, ſome being of a brighter bay, inclining to yellow, ſome near brown. This bird was taken in a ſteel trap at Bulſtrode in Buckinghamſhire, the ſeat of her Grace the Ducheſs Dowager of Portland; it was given me, after being pinioned, by Mr. Salmons (before-mentioned) who informed me that it had made great deſtruction amongſt the gold-pheaſants. I had it upwards of five years; it became quite reclaimed, and when hungry, would call with a plaintive ſwelling note, like an inward whiſtle. They breed in woody mountainous countries, laying two, or at moſt three whitiſh eggs, ſpotted with dirty yellow.

THE CHOUGH.

PLATE VI.

Coracia nigra ad violaceum inclinans; rectricibus nigris, ſupernè ad viride inclinantibus; roſtro, pedibuſque rubris. *Briſſ.*

CORACIA. LE CORACIA.

Upupa atra, roſtro pedibuſque rubris. Pyrrhocorax. LINN.

THE CORNISH CHOUGH.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is long and ſlightly arched, of a bright orange; the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail, are of a rich black, which, viewed in a different light, are gloſſy, blue, and purple; the tail is black, reflecting a changeable gloſs of green and purple; underneath it is duſky; the throat, breaſt, and belly, as alſo the thighs, are the ſame gloſſy colour as the back; the vent feathers are black; the coverts of the wing, and the leſſer quill feathers, are black and changeable green; the greater quill feathers black; the legs a light orange, and the claws black.

Theſe birds are found in Cornwall, Flintſhire, Caernarvonſhire, and Angleſey; Monſ. Reaumur mentions having received them from the Alps: they build their neſts in cliffs and ruinous caſtles near the ſea, laying four white eggs, ſpotted with dirty yellow; they feed upon inſects and grain. The Ducheſs Dowager of Portland has a pair of theſe birds at Bulſtrode in Buckinghamſhire. Mr. Salmons, the keeper of her grace's menagery, a very worthy and intelligent perſon, to whom I am under infinite obligations, informed me that he fed them with raw beef; that they were very cunning and active, having frequently got out of their pen before he could ſhut the door, at which time they would fly very high, with a chattering note, would aſſociate with the rooks and daws, and have conſtantly returned to the pen when hungry. He ſaid they had for two years made a neſt under the roof of a ſhed in their pen, that he had taken particular care they were not diſturbed, but they never laid any eggs.

THE JAY.

PLATE VII.

Garrulus dilutè omaceus, ad cinereum vergens; macula longitudinali utrinque in capite nigra; majoribus alarum rectricibus, à corpore remotioribus cæruleo modo diluto, modo ſaturatiore & nigro exterius tranſverſim ſtriatis; rectricibus in exortu cinereis, in reliqua longitudine nigris.

GARRULUS. LE GEAY.

This bird appears rather larger than life, on account of the expanſion of the wings, which is ſo drawn to ſhew the colours more fully, and the long feathers on the head being erected into a creſt; the bill is thick, dry, ſtrong, and black; the tongue and inſide of the mouth duſky; the noſtrils are covered with feathers; the irides white, the upper part of the head is white, which, as it approaches the back of the head, becomes a faint reddiſh purple; the crown of the head is marked with longitudinal lines of duſky; the hind part of the neck and back are a light reddiſh purple; the rump, and coverts of the tail white; the tail is a deep blue, nearly approaching to black; the cheeks are the ſame colour as the back; a line of black runs from the angle of the Mouth under the jaw; the chin is white; the throat and breaſt a degree lighter than the back; the belly, thighs, and vent feathers white, ſlightly tinged with aſh colour; the coverts of the wings, and ſcalputas the ſame reddiſh purple as the back; the greater covert feathers are a moſt beautiful blue, marked with tranſverſe lines of black and white; the quill feathers are duſky, edged with aſh colour; the middle ones black at the ends, the exterior webb, towards the middle, white, tinged with blue, and tranſverſe lines of duſky; the next wholly black, and thoſe neareſt the body a bright bay, tipped and edged with black; the legs a light brown. Theſe birds when confined, ſoon become very docile; their wild note is extremely harſh and diſagreeable; they lay five eggs of a dirty white, ſpotted with a dull yellow; they feed upon acorns, peaſe, cherries, and inſects.

THE

THE MAGPIE, OR PIANET.

PLATE VIII.

Pica nigro-violaceo, ventre & pennis ſcalpularibus albis; imo dorſo griſeo; remigibus majoribus internis albis.

PICA. LA PIE.

This ſubject is given the ſize of life, and the wing is expanded to ſhew more fully the colours of the quill feathers. The bill is black, and rather hooked at the end; the noſtrils are covered with briſtles; the irides are hazel; the head, neck, and upper part of the back inclining to a purpliſh gloſs; the lower part of the back is white, darked with duſky lines; the coverts of the tail are black; the two middle feathers of the tail are the longeſt, the laterals ſhorten by degrees, the former are a mixture of a gloſſy copper colour green and purple; the exterior webs of the laterals are the ſame gloſſy colour; the interior webs are duſky; the throat is black; the heart and breaſt a gloſſy black inclining to purple; the belly white; the lower belly and vent feathers black; the coverts of the wings are a dull green; the greater are changeable between green and purple; the quill feathers have their exterior webs green; the interior duſky, ſpotted with white, as is particularly ſhewn in the plate; the legs are black. This bird is ſo well known as to render almoſt any deſcription needleſs; yet in order to do juſtice to the extraordinary richneſs of its colour (which is commonly underſtood to be ſimply black and white) I hope to be excuſed for having been ſo particular. In its wild ſtate, it is a very crafty bird; it feeds upon inſects, berries, and even ſmall birds. When kept tame, it is conſtantly thieving every thing that comes in its way, and hides them very artfully; it builds its neſt in a very curious manner, being entirely incloſed with thorns, leaving only a ſmall ſpace (in form of the long tailed tit-mouſe) open for the entrance; lays from five to ſeven eggs of a pale dirty green, ſpotted with brown.

THE GREATER SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER.

PLATE IX.

Picus ſupernè niger, infernè griſeo-rufeſcens; faſcia tranſverſa in occipitio rubra (*Mas.*); imo ventre rubro; tænea utrinque nigra ab oris angulis infra genas et ſecundum colli latera ad pectus uſque protenſa; rectricibus nigris, tribus utrinque extimis apice ſordidè albo-rufeſcentibus, nigro tranſverſim ſtriatis.

PICUS VARIUS MAJOR. LE GRAND-PIE VARIE.
GREAT SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER. WITWAL.

This bird is given the ſize of life, and is more rare than the Green Wood-Pecker; they ſeldom are ſeen but in woods, and they agree in their action, food, and manner of building with the reſt of this tribe. The female differs from the male in not having the crimſon ſo brilliant.

THE

THE GREEN WOOD-PECKER.

PLATE X.

Picus ſupernè viridi, olivaceus infernè, ex ſordidè albo ad olivaceum inclinans; uropygio olivaceo, flacante; capite ſuperius et occipitio rubris; rectricibus fuſcis, binis intermediis in utroque latere; lateralibus exterius viridi, olivaceo dentatim variegatis, octo intermediis apice nigris.

PICUS VIRIDIS. LE PIE VERD.

GREEN WOOD-PECKER, or WOOD-SPITE; called alſo the RAIN-FOWL, HIGH-HOE, and HEW-HOLE.

The plate repreſents the bird the ſize of life: the bill is horn-colour, formed like a wedge, and very ſtrong; the tongue long and ſlender, armed at the point with a horny ſubſtance, and ſerrated at the edges to enable it the better to get its food, which is chiefly ants and other ſmall inſects. The crown of the head is lead-colour, and the edges of each marked with beautiful crimſon ſpots; the irides are white; the cheeks are black, and underneath the eye is a ſpot of rich crimſon, which diſtinguiſhes the male; the hen has not that mark: the neck and back are olive-green; the rump and coverts of the tail light yellow, with a green tint; the leaſt coverts of the wings are of an olive-green; the greater the ſame, ſpotted with white; the quill feathers duſky, ſpotted with white, and ſlightly tinged with green; the tail conſiſts of ten ſtiff and pointed feathers, duſky at their tips, and alternately marked with duſky and green. The throat duly white, tinctured with green; the breaſt the ſame; the belly inclining to a yellowiſh green; the thighs ſtrong and muſcular, and marked with tranſverſe lines of ſad green; the legs ſhort and ſtrong; the toes, two forwards two backwards, of a lead colour tinged with green. This bird builds its neſt in holes of trees; and lays five or ſix white eggs, the ſhell very thin and almoſt tranſparent.

THE WRYNECK, OR EMMET HUNTER.

PLATE X*.

Torquilla ſupernè griſeo, fuſco, et nigricante tranſverſim, et undatim variegata, infernè rufeſcens, nigricante tranſverſim ſtriata; ventre ſordide albo rufeſcente, maculis nigricantibus vario; rectricibus dilute griſeis, lencoles undatis, maculiſque nigricantibus variegatis, tæniis tranſverſis nigris inſignatis.

TORQUILLA. LE TORCOL.

Although the colours of this bird are not ſo brilliant as many others, yet they are very elegant on a cloſe inſpection. The colours are rich and warm, and the whole plumage is an agreeable variety of black, brown, and aſh-colour. The plate will give a faithful and more exact deſcription than the pen. The bill is aſh-colour, ſhort, and weak; the crown of the head (which it frequently erects into a creſt) the neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are beautifully pencilled with alternate lines of aſh-colour, reddiſh brown, and black. The tail conſiſts of ten feathers, broad and weak at their ends, of an aſh-colour, variegated with undulated lines, and ſpots of red and duſky, alſo with tranſverſe bars of black, the ſcalpulars of the ſame colour, only marked with ſtronger ſhades of red and black; the chin, throat, neck, and breaſt, are a light yellowiſh brown, with tranverſe bars of duſky, the belly the ſame; the legs are a light brown; the toes two forward two backward, to enable them to climb up the trunks and branches of trees. It builds its neſt in hollow trees, laying nine white eggs, the ſhell being ſo very thin as to be almoſt tranſparent; when frightened it has a particular method of turning its head back to the ſhoulders, hence the name *Wryneck*. It feeds upon ants and other ſmall inſects, and has a ſhrill note.

THE

THE LAPWING.

PLATE XI.

Canellus criſtatus, ſupernè viride-aureus, infernè albus; capite ſuperiore nigro-viridante; criſta nigra; tænia infra oculos nigricante; gutture albo; collo inferiore nigro-viridante, pennis in apice albo fimbriatis; rectricibus decem intermediis prima medietate candidis, altera nigris, apice albido marginatis, utrinque extima candida, macula nigra interius inſignita.

CANELLUS. LE CANNEAU.

LAPWING, BASTARD, PLOVER, PAVIT, TEWIT.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is duſky, ſtraight, and ſlender; the irides are hazel; the crown of the head appears either a gloſſy black, or a ſhining green, according to different lights in which it is viewed, and is adorned with ſome long ſlender feathers which form a creſt; the cheeks are a dirty white, tinged with tawny; underneath the eye is a black line; the upper part of the neck is duſky, tinged with green; the back and rump are of a moſt beautiful changeable colour, appearing in a mixture of green and gold; the coverts of the tail are of a bright bay; that part of the tail neareſt the body is white; the lower part black tipped with white; the throat is white; the neck duſky, tinctured with green, and each feather tipped with white; the breaſt, belly, and thighs are white; the vent feathers white, tinged with tawny; the coverts of the wings are changeable, and when oppoſed to different lights appear black, blue, and purple; the quill feathers are duſky, edged with light aſh-colour; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body are of a ſplendid mixture of green and gold, very long and pointed; the legs are a reddiſh brown. This is a very elegant bird, and is found upon heaths and marſhy places; it makes its neſt upon the ground of dry bents and graſs, laying four eggs of a dirty blue colour, ſpotted with dark brown.

THE SEA PIE.

PLATE XII.

Oſtralega ſupernè nigra, infernè et uropygio alba; capite et collo nigris, minuta macula infra oculos candida; rectricibus in exortu albis, apice nigris.

OSTRALEGA, PICA MARINA vulgo dicta,

L' HUITRIER, appellé vulgairement PIE DE MER.

SEA PIE, RED SHANK, OYSTER CATCHER.

This bird meaſures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail ſeventeen inches and a half, breadth near two feet eight inches; the bill is of a bright red, ſtraight, long, and compreſſed on the ſides; the irides are a bright orange, the eye-brows red; underneath each eye is a ſmall white line; the head, neck, throat, and back are of a beautiful purpliſh black; the rump and covertures of the tail are white; the tail is white terminated with black; juſt under the chin is a white line which turns upwards towards the cheek; the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent feathers are white; the coverts of the wing are of the ſame gloſſy black as the head and back; the quill feathers are duſky; the middle ones form a bed of white, which is fully expreſſed in the plate, and conveys a juſt repreſentation of the bird; thoſe next the body and the ſcalpulars are a purpliſh black; the legs are very ſtrong for the ſize of the bird, they are of a bright red, rather inclining to orange; the middle toe is joined to the outermoſt by a very thick membrane of the ſame colour as the legs; the nails are black. Theſe birds frequent our coaſt, and remain with us all the year; in the breeding ſeaſon they ſeparate from large flights into pairs, laying four dirty white eggs, tinged with brown, upon the bare ground. Their food is inſects, ſnails, ſhell-fiſh, worms, and oyſters, which they take by forcing open the ſhells with their bills; from whence they take their name.

THE TURTLE.

PLATE XIII.

Columba ſupernè fuſca, infernè alba; collo inferiore & pectore vinaceis; macula utrinque in collo nigra, tribus quatuorve teniis albis variegata.

TURTUR. LA TOURTERELLE.

TURTLE DOVE.

This bird deſervedly claims a place among the moſt beautiful of the feathered tribe, as well from the elegance of its ſhape as from the agreeable variety of its colours. It is given the ſize of life. The bill is duſky, the irides a bright orange, encompaſſed with a beautiful crimſon ſpot; the head, and back part of the neck, are of a reddiſh aſh-colour; the lower part of the back and rump a deep aſh, inclining to brown; the two middle feathers of the tail are wholly brown; the laterals a deep aſh, tipped with white; the chin and throat are white; the breaſt a light reddiſh purple; the belly white, with a ſoft tinct of buff; the vent feathers are white; the coverts of the wings a duſky, bordered with a deep orange, inclining to cheſnut; the quill feathers deep brown, or duſky edged with white; thoſe next the body are duſky in the middle, and bordered with a rich cheſnut. This bird has alſo a ſpot of feathers on the ſide of the neck which forms itſelf into a collar, they are black at the root and tipped with white; the legs are a pale red; the claws black.

Theſe are ſolitary birds, and are ſeldom ſeen but in pairs; they build their neſt in the manner of the wood-pigeon, generally in an old ſpreading oak, and near the ground, or in thick hedges; they are found all the year in *Buckinghamſhire*, and the young ones frequently taken to town by perſons which frequent the *London* markets, in the cherry ſeaſon, and ſell them to the dealers in birds; afterwards they are often impoſed upon the incurious, as foreign doves, and put up in cages to breed. Their food is wheat, and the only care they require is to be kept clean, their water changed every day, and the bottom of the cage covered with red ſand, which prevents the dung adhering to their feet, and prevents them having the cramp: their note is very plaintive. Thoſe which I had confined in a cage were perpetually fighting, and ſtriking each other violently with their wings.

THE TURTLE DOVE.

PLATE XIV.

Columba ſupernè ex albo rufeſcens, infernè alba; collo inferiore & pectore albis ad vinaceum tendentibus; collo ſuperiore torque nigro cincto.

TURTUR TORQUATUS. LA TORTERELLE A COLLIER.

INDIAN TURTLE.

This bird is the ſize of life, and is now become very common in this country: when confined in a cage, the ſame method is required as directed for the common Turtle above-mentioned. They come originally from *India*, and when confined in the menageries of the curious, endure our ſevereſt winters.

THE

THE RING-DOVE or WOOD-PIGEON.

PLATE XV.

Columba cinerea; collo inferiore et pectore vinaceis; macula in collo utrinque alba.

PALUMBUS. LE PIGEON RAMIER.

RING-DOVE, QUEERT, or CURHAT, WOOD-PIGEON.

This bird is repreſented the ſize of life. The bill is a reddiſh yellow; the baſe covered with a ſoft membranous ſubſtance, which partly covers the noſtrils; the irides are yellow; the upper part of the head is a blueiſh aſh-colour; the hind part of the neck and back of a deeper aſh; the rump, and coverts of the tail, are of a blueiſh-grey; the tail blueiſh-grey, tipped with a duſky-colour; the cheek and throat light-aſh-colour; the neck and breaſt a light reddiſh purple; the belly and thighs white, as are alſo the vent feathers; the coverts of the wings aſh-colour; a line of white runs from the baſtard wing; the greater quill feathers are duſky, edged with white; the middle ones are a browniſh aſh-colour; thoſe next the body are aſh-colour; the feathers on each ſide of the neck are beautifully variegated with a gloſſy greeniſh blue and purple, each colour predominating in its turn according to the light it is viewed in, being more diſtinct as it is oppoſed in a different light; in the midſt of theſe is a white ſpot which forms itſelf into a kind of ringlet, and almoſt encompaſſes the back of the neck, from whence it takes its name of *Ring-Dove*; the legs are a pale red, and the claws black.

Theſe birds are found in great abundance in *Buckinghamſhire*, there being plenty of beech-maſt in that county, of which they are exceeding fond: in the winter they continue in flocks, and are generally to be met with in the day-time in turnip fields, eſpecially thoſe near the borders of woods; at this ſeaſon their fleſh is very bitter; about *March* they begin cooing and ſeparate into pairs, making their neſt with a few dry ſticks laid acroſs in ſo careleſs a manner that the eggs may be ſeen through the bottom of the neſt, and upon the leaſt motion of the tree ſeem in danger of falling through. "The *Britiſh Fool* ſays, That attempts have been made to domeſticate them by hatching their eggs under the common pigeon, but that as ſoon as they could fly, they always took to their proper haunts."

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

PLATE XVI.

Columba cera lata verrucoſa, palpebris nudis. *Ly. Sept. Nat.*

COLUMBA TABELLARIA. LE PIGEON MESSAYER.

This ſubject is given the ſize of life. The bill is lead-colour; part of the upper and lower mandibles are covered with a membranous ſubſtance, which alſo encircles the eye, as is fully expreſſed in the plate. The irides are orange tinged with bright red; the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of a deep purpliſh blue, inclining to black; the tail ſomewhat darker; the coverts of the wings a purpliſh blue; the greater quill feathers duſky; the chin and throat have a beautiful variety of changeable purple, blue, green, and bright copper colours; each colour being predominant as oppoſed to different lights; the neck is ſeparated from the breaſt by a creſcent of white; the horns pointing upwards; this is alſo marked with others of deep purple, inclining to black; the breaſt and belly are a degree lighter than the back, the breaſt having a few ſpots of white; the coverts under the tail are white, and the legs a light crimſon.

This bird came originally from *Perſia*, and was formerly held in great repute there; as alſo in *Turkey*, for its being endowed with ſuch amazing ſagacity, that it would return (though carried a conſiderable diſtance) to its native place, and it was cuſtomary to convey any intelligence by fixing a paper under its wing, and on being turned looſe, after taking a few circles in the air, ſet off in a direct line to the place from whence it was brought; from whence the name of *Carrier* takes its riſe.

THE

THE CUCKOO *(Male)*.

PLATE XVII.

Cuculus ſupernè cinereus, infernè ſordide albus, fuſco tranſverſim ſtriatus; collo inferiore dilutè cinereo; rectricibus nigricantibus, apice albis, octo intermediis maculis albis circa ſcapum et ad margines interiores variegatis, utrinque extima albo tranſverſim ſtriata. *(Mas.)*

CUCULUS.

LE COUCOU.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is ſlightly bent, of a bright yellow at the baſe, and duſky towards the point; the irides are yellow; the upper part of the head, the hind part of the neck and back, dove-colour; the lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, are a greyiſh aſh-colour; the tail is duſky, and conſiſts of ten feathers; the two middle ones are the longeſt, tipped with white, and ſpotted with white down the ſhaft of the feather; the exterior feathers are alſo marked with tranverſe lines of white; the chin and throat are of a very light dove-colour; the breaſt and belly white; the lower belly, thighs, and vent feathers tawney, marked with tranverſe lines of deep brown; the leaſt coverts of the wings are light dove-colour; the greater and ſcalpulars ſomewhat darker; the greater quill feathers are very deep aſh-colour, approaching to duſky; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, deep dove-colour; the legs and claws yellow, very ſhort, and placed two before and two backwards. The Cuckoo viſits us very early in the ſpring, and quits this iſland the beginning of autumn; its retreat is unknown to us at preſent. It feeds upon inſects, and its note is expreſſive of the name.

THE YOUNG CUCKOO.

PLATE XVIII.

The reaſon that has been given, why the Cuckoo neglects to make a neſt and bring up its young, but generally drops her egg, and leaves the care of hatching and the nutrition to ſome other bird, is from a ſuppoſition that there is ſome defect in its make. The ſubject of this plate was taken out of the grey-eye water-wagtail's neſt, and I kept it untill winter, when it died. It is given the ſize of life. The bill is yellow at the baſe, and duſky towards the point; the irides are hazel; the upper part of the head, neck, and back, are a mixture of duſky chefnut and light tawney; there is a ſpot of white on the head; the lower part of the back and coverts of the tail are a light tawney, with tranſverſe lines of duſky; the tail a deep chefnut, marked with bars of black and white; the chin, throat, and breaſt are of a light tawney, with tranverſe lines of duſky; the belly the ſame; the coverts under the tail light tawney; the coverts of the wings chefnut; the greater coverts tawney, ſpotted with duſky; the greater quill feathers duſky, ſpotted with dirty red; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, duſky ſpotted with deep red, edged with tawney; the legs yellow, as is alſo the inſide of the mouth. The deſcription of the water wagtail cannot be introduced here with propriety, it will therefore be given with a plate of the male and female in a future number of this work.

THE BITTOUR, BITTERN, OR MIRE-DRUM.

PLATE XIX.

Ardea ſupernè rufeſcente et nigro varia, infernè dilute fulva, maculis longitudinalibus nigricantibus variegata; vertice nigricante; collo ſurpernè nigricante, infernè fuſco tranſverſim ſtriato; pennis in colli inferiores ima parte longiſſimis; uropygio fulvo, nigricante tranſverſim ſtriato; rectricibus binis intermediis nigricantibus, rufeſcente marginatis, lateralibus fulvis, maculis nigricantibus variegatis; roſtro fuſco, infernè virideſcente; pedibus viridi flavicantibus.

BOLAURUS.

This bird meaſures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail two feet two inches, breadth three feet four inches; the upper mandible is brown; the under a dirty yellowiſh green, and the edges are ſerrated; the ſpace between the baſe of the bill to the eye is bare of feathers, and of a greeniſh yellow; the irides are yellow, bordered with orange; the crown of the head is black, the feathers at the hind part are looſe and form themſelves into a creſt; a deep brown ſpot at the angle of the mouth; the upper part of the neck is of a reddiſh yellow, marked with tranverſe bars of black; the ſcalpulars, and coverts of the tail are alſo of a reddiſh yellow, barred and ſpotted with a dirty red and black; the tail of the ſame colour, and marked with irregular black ſpots; the throat a dirty white tinged with pale yellow, and marked with longitudinal lines of a dirty red; the feathers juſt above the breaſt are very long, hang looſe, and are of a pale yellow; the heart and belly the ſame,

LE BUTOR.

marked with longitudinal black lines; the thighs a pale yellow, marked on the outermoſt ſide with tranſverſe bars of brown; the vent feathers a dirty white, tinged with yellow; the coverts of the wings deep yellow, marked with tranverſe lines of black, blotched with a deep red; the legs are of a yellowiſh green; the inſide of the middle claw ſerrated; the greater quill feathers are of a very deep duſky brown, ſpotted with dull red; the middle are of deep orange, with tranſverſe lines and ſpots of black.

This is a ſolitary and retired bird, it frequents marſhy places and the borders of rivers; it builds its neſt amongſt reeds, forming it of dryed leaves and plants; lays five or ſix eggs of a dirty white, tinged with green. This bird when only wounded is remarkable for drawing its head cloſe to the breaſt, and ſtriking with great velocity at the eye of the fowler or ſpaniel that offers to ſeize it.

THE PHEASANT *(Male)*.

PLATE XX.

Phaſianus infernè caſtanco-purpureus, marginibus pennarum nigris in violaceum mutantibus; collo ſupremo viridi-aureo in ſaturatè cœruleum, et violaceum mutante; rectricibus duodecim intermediis nigro tranſverſim ſtriatis. *(Mas)*.

PHASIANUS.

This bird meaſures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail two feet ſeven inches, breadth two feet two inches and a half: the bill is horn-colour, and rather arched; the irides are yellow; the forehead a deep purple; the crown of the head a dull green; the cheeks are covered with a ſpot of crimſon, bare of feathers, which in the breeding ſeaſon becomes a bright ſcarlet, and at that time the feathers juſt above the ears riſe on each ſide of the head as expreſſed in the plate; the chin, throat, and upper part of the neck, are of a moſt beautiful purple, which appears blue, green, and black, as oppoſed to different lights; the lower part of the neck next the back is of a rich cheſnut, gloſſed with purple and edged with black; the back and ſcal-

LE FAISAN.

pulars are a mixture of black, white, and cheſnut, as expreſſed in the plate; the rump and coverts duſky tinged with green; the tail is of a duſky cheſnut, marked with undulated lines of black; it conſiſts of eighteen feathers, though it appears only as two; the middle ones are the longeſt, the exteriors decreaſe by degrees; the breaſt and belly are of a rich cheſnut, with a gold and purpliſh gloſs, when viewed in different lights; the end of each feather is tipped with a rich velvety black, as ſhewn in the plate, and has a purpliſh gloſs; the lower belly and thighs the ſame, cheſnut ſhadowed with duſky; the vent feathers the ſame; the legs and feet a greyiſh aſh-colour.

THE PIED PHEASANT.

PLATE XXI.

PHASIANUS VARIUS — LE FAISAN PANACHE

This ſubject appears in ſize and ſhape with the common pheaſant, being bred from the common cock pheaſant and a white hen; the whole plumage is of a clear white, ſprinkled over, as is fully expreſſed in the plate, with irregular marks of cheſnut, tinged with duſky; the tail is marked with undulated lines of cheſnut, and the red ſpot at the cheek is not ſo deep as in the common pheaſant.

Notwithſtanding the three plates of pheaſants, given in this work, are not originally Britiſh, yet by their being now become perfectly domeſticated, I flatter myſelf from the agreeableneſs of the ſubject I ſhall not be blamed for introducing them.

THE METHOD OF FEEDING THE PIED PHEASANT.

It may not be diſagreeable to thoſe who have honored this work with their encouragement, to ſay ſomething on the Method of rearing theſe birds from the egg. To thoſe who only breed for their amuſement a ſtock of one cock to four hens is ſufficient. A ſpot of freſh ground, or one newly turfed, and well ſecured by paling or wall, and alſo netted at the top, is the propereſt for this purpoſe, as it ſecures them from all kinds of vermin, and free from every diſturbance. Perches ſhould be fixed; and at the corners they ſhould have ſheds to rooſt and ſhelter themſelves in; and if they are locked up at night, which I always practiſed, it is much the beſt way, as by this method they are more ſecure, and in a little time retire regularly to the ſheds to rooſt, and ſoon become familiar. Great care ſhould be taken that their food and water is freſh and ſweet, and kept free from their dung. The eggs ſhould be conſtantly collected and kept in a dry place in bran, until ſuch time as you ſet your hen; a game hen is the beſt for their purpoſe, as ſhe will ſet cloſe, and if neceſſary defend her brood; when the young ones are hatched, they ſhould not be ſuffered to go abroad for ten days or a fortnight. A box ſhould be provided of a proper ſize, divided into two apartments; the hen ſhould be confined in one, with lattice work of ſufficient width for the young ones to go into the others to feed, which ſhould be covered at the top, or indeed all round, with net or wire-work; I prefer the laſt, as it is better ſecurity from rats and vermin; the other, where the hen is confined, ſhould have a receſs at the end to put her food and water in; or during this ſpace the young ones ſhould be fed in their apartments with the eggs of the Horſe-emmet, and alſo barley-flour made into a paſte may be given the ſize of a ſmall pea; great care being taken not to give them any of the inſects, which would ſting the young ones, and endanger their lives; as they become ſtrong, you may give them the emmets, firſt killing them, by confining them in a cloſe veſſel, then ſetting ſome brimſtone on fire, and keeping the fumes in for ſome time, which effectually ſmothers them; during this time ſome give them milk, others milk and water, and indeed water alone; obſerving the milk is perfectly ſweet. In about a fortnight you may venture to bring them out; chooſe a fine day, and confine the hen under a coop or prickle, and place her upon a dry ſpot of ground, ſheltered from the wind by a fence or ruſh. Let the young ones be incloſed with a boundary of netting which will allow them ſufficient room, and prevent their ſtraggling; it would be better if it could be entirely covered with netting to ſecure them from hawks, &c. which make great devaſtation among them: in this manner they may continue, removing them to a freſh ſpot now and then as occaſion requires, obſerving to place them in ſuch a ſpot that they may enjoy the benefit of the ſun, and alſo be free from its ſcorching rays; they may now be ſuffered to feed upon emmets that are only diſabled, not quite killed, and at laſt give them as they are taken, earth and all.

THE GOLD PHEASANT (*Male.*)

PLATE XXII.

Phaſianus oriſtatus; ſupernè flavo-aureus, infernè coccineus; collo ſuperiore viridi-aureo, nigro tranverſim ſtriato; rectricibus lateralibus caſtaneo, et nigro oblique ſtriatis. (*Mas.*)

PHASIANUS AUREUS SINENSIS. LE FAISAN DORE DE LA CHINE.

It is neceſſary to premiſe, for the better underſtanding this plate, that the bird is given in the character he appears in when courting the hen; the creſt, neck, and tail being quite different at any other time, as will be fully repreſented on a plate in this work.

This bird is juſtly admired for the elegance of its make, as well as for the extraordinary brilliancy of its plumage. The bill is a light yellowiſh brown; the irides yellow; the upper part of the head is of a light yellow, and hangs pendant at the back part of the head, which it can form into a creſt at pleaſure; the neck is covered with long feathers of a moſt ſplendid deep yellow and gold-colour, marked with tranſverſe bars of velvety black; theſe are ſucceeded by others of the ſame form, of a rich gloſſy green, which in different lights appear of poliſhed copper-colour, and each feather alſo is marked with a tranſverſe bar of black; the back and rump are of a bright yellow, tinged with ſcarlet; the coverts of the tail are ſcarlet; and underneath the coverts of the tail ſpring others, the firſt is brown at the root and a bright ſcarlet at the ends; the others are wholly ſcarlet; the breaſt and belly are of a rich ſcarlet; the thighs a dirty cheſnut; the vent feathers ſcarlet; the coverts of the wings are a dull cheſnut; the ſcalpulars purple; the quill feathers a duſky brown, edged with a dull yellow; the legs the ſame colour of the bill; the tail is a deep cheſnut; the two middle feathers are the longeſt, and marked with irregular lines of black; the laterals decreaſe by degrees, and are alſo marked with tranverſe lines of black. Theſe birds are now become ſo hardy as to bear our ſevereſt winters. The method of rearing them from the eggs will be given in the deſcription of the hen.

THE BANTAM COCK.

PLATE XXIII.

Phaſianus cauda compreſſa adſcendente. Gallus purillus. *Lynn. Sept.*

GALLUS BANTICUS. LE COQ DE BANTAM.

As all domeſtick fowls vary extremely in their colours, the plate will convey a better idea of the ſubject than any deſcription. The bill is a light brown; the comb of a bright red; the cheeks and wattles the ſame; the irides are a bright yellow, edged with orange; the feathers on the hind part of the neck are long and pointed, and reach down to the middle of the back; they are a bright yellow, ſhaded with deep orange, a longitudinal line of black running down the middle of each feather; the ends are tipped with white; the coverts of the tail the ſame; from the rump ſpring ſome long and arch'd feathers, of a gloſſy black, which in a different light become a ſad green; the tail is white; the fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, and vent feathers are an agreeable mixture of black, white, orange, and tawny; the feathers that cover the thighs are white; the legs are covered with feathers, which reach beyond the toes; the coverts of the wings are a mixture of black, white, and orange; the quill feathers are white, thoſe neareſt the body tinged with orange. This fowl is very couragious, attacking others which are twice its ſize: its fleſh is high flavoured, and their eggs have the preference of any others at the tables of the great.

This plate is ſomewhat leſs than life. They originally came from *India*. The hen of this will be deſcribed hereafter in this work.

THE BERNACLE.

PLATE XXIV.

Anſer ſupernè niger, marginibus pennarum cinereis, infernè albus, cinereo mixtus; vertice et collo nigris; capite anteriore et gutture albis; tænia utrinque roſtrum inter et oculos nigricante; rectricibus nigris.

BERNICLA.

BERNACLE OR CLAKIS.

This bird is the ſize of life. The bill is black; the irides hazel; the forehead, cheeks, and chin are white, tinged with tawny; a black line runs from the angles of the mouth to the eye; the upper part of the head, neck, throat, and breaſt, are of a rich velvety black; the back a dark brown, marked with bars of very deep duſky; the rump inclining to black; the tail black; the lower part of the breaſt white; the belly, thighs, and vent feathers are alſo white; the coverts of the wings are a mixture of duſky brown, black, and dull white; the quill feathers are a deep aſh-colour, their ends approaching to black; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, a greyiſh aſh-colour, bordered with duſky; the legs are black. Theſe birds don't breed with us, but viſit our coaſts about *October*; they collect in great flocks, and are very ſhy. They are ſuppoſed to breed very far north, *Barentz* having met with them and their neſts in *Nova Zembla*. A few centuries ago it was believed theſe birds were bred out of a ſpecies of ſhell that adhered to the bottom of ſhips.

LA BERNACHE.

SCOTCH GOOSE.

THE BRENT GOOSE.

PLATE XXV.

Anſer cinereo-fuſcus, pennis griſeo in apice marginatis; capite, collo et pectore ſupremo nigricantibus; collo ad latera albo variegato; imo ventre candido; rectricibus binis intermediis cinereo-nigricantibus; lateralibus nigricantibus.

BRENTA.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is black; the irides are hazel; the head, neck, throat, and upper part of the breaſt are of a very deep aſh-colour, almoſt approaching to black; on each ſide the neck is a ſpot of white feathers; the back and rump are aſh-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail of a very deep aſh, almoſt black; the laterals wholly black; the belly and thighs are aſh-colour, bordered with white; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings are deep aſh-colour, very dark in the middle, and bordered with a lighter colour; the quill feathers duſky; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, a very dark aſh-colour; the legs and webs are black. Theſe birds frequent our coaſts, they migrate towards the beginning of ſpring into a more northern climate, (not being amongſt the ſmall number that breeds with us) even as far as *Lapland*, and return towards the beginning of *October*. Theſe birds are amongſt the great variety of water fowl at her grace the ducheſs dowager of *Portland*'s at *Bulſtrode*, in *Bucks*. They are, in their tame ſtate, fed upon barley and other grain; when wild, they feed upon graſs and weeds, and have a very particular action with the neck, writhing it about like a ſnake, and making a hiſſing note.

LE CRAVANT.

THE TUFTED DUCK.

PLATE XXVI.

Anas criſtata, ſupernè fuſco-nigricans, pimetulis dilutioribus aſperſa, infernè albo-argentea; capite et collo ſupremo ſaturatè violaceis; collo infimo et imo ventre fuſco nigricantibus; uropygio ſaturatè fuſco, viridi obſcuro adumbrato; tænia tranſverſa in alis candida; rectricibus ſplendidi fuſcis.

GLAUCIUM MINUS.

This bird is the ſize of life. The bill a light bluiſh grey, tinged with black; the irides of a fine orange-colour; the head, throat, and upper part of the neck of a velvety purpliſh, changing to green when viewed in a different light; the feathers on the crown of the head are ſomewhat longer than the others, and form themſelves into a creſt, as expreſſed in the plate; the lower part of the neck is of a duſky black, inclining to lead-colour; ſome of the feathers on the breaſt have their edges bordered with white; the belly a clear white; the lower belly, thighs, and vent feathers, a gloſſy browniſh black; the back and coverts of the tail are a

LE PETIT MORILLON.

deep duſky colour, inclining to black, having a purpliſh gloſs; the tail of the ſame gloſſy colour; the two middle feathers the longeſt; the coverts of the wings and ſcalpulars the ſame colour of the back, but rather lighter; the middle quill feathers white, tipped with black; the legs a bluiſh grey; and the webs darker, inclining to black. The other bird, which I take to be the female, being in company with it, and ſhot at the ſame time, is wholly of a duſky brown; excepting the middle feathers, which are white, tipped with deep brown, as in the male; it has a few long feathers at the back of the head, which forms a ſmall creſt.

THE SHOVELLER *(Male)*.

PLATE XXVII.

Anas ſupernè nigro-virideſcens, infernè caſtanea; capite et collo viridi-aureis, violaceo colore variantibus; pectore ſupremo albo, maculis lunulatis nigricantibus vario; tectricibus alarum ſuperioribus cinereo-cœruleis macula alarum viridi-aurea, cupri puri variante, tænia candida ſuperius donata; rectricibus octo intermediis in medio fuſcis, ad margines candicantibus. *(Mas.)*

ANAS CLYPEATA.

The Shoveller meaſures, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, about twenty-one inches and an half; its breadth two feet one inch; weight about twenty-two ounces more or leſs. The bill is of a deep brown, inclining to black, and ſpreads very broad towards the point; the edges of the upper and lower mandibles are pectinated and ſhut cloſe into each other, by which means the water paſſes through theſe laminæ when feeding, at the ſame time ſecuring its food; the irides are of a fine orange-colour, inclining to red; the head, throat, and neck, are of a moſt beautiful green, which when viewed in different poſitions become purple, black, and a ſplendid changeable gold-colour, as in the head of the Wild Mallard; the lower part of the neck white; the breaſt white, marked with deep brown ſpots in the form of a creſcent; the upper part of the back is of a deep brown; the lower part and rump appear black; but when

LE SOUCHET.

placed in a different point of view are a gloſſy green; the coverts of the tail of a deep green; the two middle feathers of the tail brown, and ſomewhat longer than the laterals; the three next are brown, bordered with white; the three outermoſt feathers appear wholly white; the lower part of the breaſt is of a bright bay, ſpotted with white; the lower belly bay, with tranſverſe bars of brown; the vent feathers black; the legs a bright orange; the coverts of the wings of a light ſky blue; the greater are brown, tipped with white; the wing conſiſts of twenty-five feathers, the firſt ten of a duſky brown, the exterior webs of the eleven following are of a moſt beautiful green; the four following are marked with light ſky blue, black, and white, as expreſſed in the plate; they are very long and pointed, and reach almoſt to the end of the wing.

THE SHIELDRAKE.

PLATE XXVIII.

Anas candide-tuberculo in exortu roſtri carnoſo; capite et collo ſupremo nigro-virideſcentibus; corpore anteriore lata faſcia rufa cincto; pectore et ventre mediis nigro variegatis; macula alarum viridi-aurea, cupri puri colore variante; rectricibus candidis, duodecim apice nigris.

TARDONA. LA TARDONE.

SHELDRAKE, or BURROUGH-DUCK.

This elegant ſpecies is one of the few that breeds with us, and indeed are now become in a manner domeſticated. The male is ſomewhat larger than the female. The bill is of a pale red, and enlarges into a knob near the baſe, which is larger and a brighter colour in the ſpring; the irides brown; the head, throat, and upper part of the neck, are of a velvety black, which oppoſed to a different light becomes a gloſſy green; the lower part of the neck and breaſt of a moſt beautiful white, encircled with a broad band of bright bay; the belly is white, and divided with a longitudinal line of black running down the middle; the back, the coverts under the tail, and above, are white; the tail is white, tipped with black; the coverts of the wings white; the ſcalpulars of a deep brown, inclining to black; the inner web of ſome are white, and are alſo marked with duſky tranſverſe lines; the greater quill feathers are of a very rich deep brown, almoſt black; the exterior webs, of the middle, of a moſt beautiful changeable green; thoſe above of a bright cheſnut; and the legs a pale fleſh-colour. Theſe birds frequent the ſea coaſt, breeding in rabbit burroughs, laying from fourteen to ſixteen white eggs.

THE TEAL.

PLATE XXIX.

Anas ſupernè albido et nigricante tranſverſim et undatim ſtriata, infernè alba; vertice caſtaneo fuſco, pennis rufeſcente marginatis; tænia ſupra oculos albo-rufeſcente, infra oculos candida; faſcia pone oculos viridi-aurea; genis et collo caſtaneis; gutture fuſco; pectore maculis nigris vario; macula alarum nigra et viridi-aurea, tænia dilutè fulva ſuperius donata; rectricibus fuſcis, albido marginatis.

QUERQUEDULA MINOR. LA PETITE SARCELLE.

This bird is the ſize of life. The bill a deep lead-colour; the irides hazel; the head and neck are of a bright cheſnut; from the bill to the eye is a line of duſky, which extends alſo beyond the eye, and becomes a gloſſy changeable green, underneath which is a ſpot of white; the chin is duſky; the lower part of the neck and back are alternately marked with zigzag lines of black and aſh-colour; the coverts of the tail duſky, which oppoſed to a different light becomes a changeable green; the tail is brown, edged with aſh-colour; the throat of a bright cheſnut; the breaſt white, ſlightly tinged with a reddiſh purple, and ſprinkled with duſky ſpots; the belly white; the vent feathers a velvety black; the coverts of the wings a duſky aſh; the greater are white, bordered with cheſnut; the great quill feathers duſky; the exterior webs of the next a velvety black; the middle ones a gloſſy changeable green; thoſe next the body are a velvety black, bordered with aſh; and the legs are lead-colour, inclining to duſky.

THE WATER HEN.

PLATE XXX.

Gallinula ſuperne fuſco-olivacea, infernè ſaturatè cinerea, marginibus pennarum albis; membrana in ſyncipite ſaturatè rubra; capite, collo et pectore nigricantibus; marginibus alarum candidis; rectricibus ſaturatè fuſcis; cruribus tæniâ rubrâ circumdatis.

GALLINULA. LA POULE D'EAU.

COMMON WATER OR MOOR HEN.

The plate ſhews the bird the ſize of life. The bill is ſhort and thick, the baſe of the upper mandible running above the forehead, and is of a very bright red (which in the breeding ſeaſon becomes ſtill more vivid) the point is of a greeniſh yellow; the irides bright red; the head, neck, and throat of a deep lead-colour, inclining to a purpliſh black; the belly and thighs are of a deep aſh-colour, each feather at the lower belly being bordered with white; the back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of a bright olive, reflecting a purpliſh gloſs; the coverts under the tail are of a deep aſh-colour; the tail a dark brown, gloſſed over with a blue-green; the two middle feathers being ſomewhat longer than the laterals; the coverts of the wings are the ſame olive-colour as the back; the greater quill feathers duſky; thoſe next the body olive; the legs are of a blue-green, encircled juſt above the knee with a border of bright red. Notwithſtanding this bird is not web-footed, yet it is enabled to ſwim by having the bottom of the feet very flat and broad. Theſe birds delight in lone retired places, the borders of rivers, lakes, and ponds; it builds upon low trees and ſtumps near the water-ſide, laying ſeven eggs of a dirty white, thinly ſpotted with a reddiſh brown, breeding twice or thrice in the ſummer: the young, when firſt hatched, are covered with a black velvety down.

THE FIELDFARE.

PLATE XXXI.

Tendus ſupernè fuſco-rufeſcente, infernè rufeſcens, maculis nigricantibus varius; capite, collo ſuperiore, et uropygio cinereis; ventre albo; rectricibus lateralibus ſupernè fuſcis; oris exterioribus griſeo-fuſcis, infernè cinereis.

TENDUS PILARIS SIVE TENDELA. LA LITORNE, OU TOURDELLE.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is yellow at the baſe, and duſky at the point, and a little arch'd; the irides are hazel; the upper part of the head and neck are a bluiſh aſh-colour; the back a browniſh cheſnut; the lower part of the back, rump, and coverts a greyiſh aſh-colour; the tail duſky; the two middle feathers tipped with aſh-colour; the chin white; the throat and breaſt a bright yellowiſh bay, ſpotted with black; the belly, thighs, and vent feathers are white; the covert feathers of the wings and ſcalpulars are cheſnut; the quill feathers duſky, edged with aſh-colour; the legs and claws duſky, and very ſtrong. This bird is one of the few that quits this country in the ſummer; it don't breed with us, but accompanies the Red-wing in great flights about *Michaelmas*. About *Marlow* in *Buckinghamſhire* I have ſeen great flocks of theſe birds and the Red-wing. They feed upon berries, and in froſty weather are generally very fat and good.

THE STARE OR STARLING.

PLATE XXXII.

Sturnus nigricans, ſupernè et in pectore purpureo et viridi, infernè viridi tantum colore varians; apicibus pennarum in corpore ſuperiore rufeſcentibus, in inferiore albidis; rectricibus ſaturatè cinereo-fuſcis, oris exterioribus rufeſcentibus.

STURNUS.

The bill of this bird is ſtrait, and rather compreſſed, yellow at the baſe, and tipped with duſky; the irides hazel; its plumage a combination of purple, green, and black. The care that has been taken in illuminating the plates of this work will impreſs a ſtronger idea of the ſubject than any deſcription. The upper part of the head and neck are of a gloſſy black, green, or purple, each ſeparate colour being predominant, as viewed in a different light; theſe feathers are long and pointed like thoſe on the neck of a cock, and each feather is tipped with tawny; the back, rump, and coverts of the tail are a deep gloſſy green, each feather being pointed with deep tawny; the tail is a deep aſh-colour, edged with tawny; the cheeks, throat, and breaſt, are of the ſame brilliant colour as the back, theſe are pointed with white; the lower belly is black; the thighs a deep green,

LE TOURNEAU.

edged with tawny; the vent feathers the ſame; the leſſer coverts of the wings are of a gloſſy changeable green, edged with tawny; the quill feathers a deep aſh-colour, bordered with duſky; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, are aſh-colour in the middle, then a liſt of gloſſy changeable green; and laſtly, edged with tawny; the legs and feet are duſky, tinged with a yellowiſh red. This bird breeds with us, though many of them migrate into other countries; they collect in great flocks, and aſſociate with the Fieldfare, Red-wing, &c. They generally make their neſt in ruinous buildings, and in cliffs by the ſea-ſide, laying four eggs of a dirty greeniſh aſh-colour. When confined in a cage they readily learn to talk, and mimic exactly the winding up of a jack, or any other ſound that is often repeated within their hearing.

THE LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

PLATE XXXIII.

Parus ſordidè roſeus, infernè albo confuſè mixtus; capite tæniis longitudinalibus albis et nigris vario; tænia ab occipitio ad uropygium nigra; rectricibus tribus utrinque extimis obliquè exterius albis, interius nigris, intermediis longiſſimis.

PARUS LONGICAUDUS.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill black, ſhort, and ſtrong; the baſe covered with very ſmall briſtles; the plumage of the upper part of this bird is a mixture of white, black, and a dirty purpliſh red; the texture of the feathers being very long, ſoft, and of a ſilky nature; the colours are with the leaſt motion of the wind blended into each other. The plate muſt aſſiſt me in the deſcription. The upper part of the head is a mixture of black and white; a black line paſſes over each eye, unites juſt below the back of the head, and forms one longitudinal line of black to the rump; the feathers on each ſide this line are a confuſed mixture of purpliſh red and white; the chin, throat, breaſt, and belly, are white, ſlightly tinged at the lower belly and

LA MESANGE A LONGUE QUEUE.

thighs with roſe-colour; the covert of the wings are black; as are alſo the quill feathers; the middle ones, and thoſe next the body, are a mixture of black, white, and purpliſh red; the tail is long, and formed like that of the magpie, the two middlemoſt being the longeſt, the laterals decreaſing by degrees; the legs and claws are black. This bird forms its neſt very curiouſly of an oval ſhape, but becomes broader at the bottom by a gradual ſwell: the plate repreſents it more fully than any deſcription of my pen. It is compoſed on the outſide with dry moſſes and liverworts, the inſide having a thick lining of feathers and hair; generally lays about a dozen eggs of a clear white marked with very faint red ſpots, which in ſome are almoſt inperceptible.

THE GOLDFINCH.

PLATE XXXIV.

Carduelis fuſco-rufeſcens; capite anterius et gutture rubris; remigibus nigris, apice albis; prima medietate exterius luteis; rectricibus nigris, ſex intermediis apice albis, duabus utrinque extimis interius albo maculatis.

CARDUELIS. LE CHARDENNERET.

GOLDFINCH OR THISTLEFINCH.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is white, inclining to duſky towards the point; the irides hazel; the forehead, cheeks, and throat are of a moſt beautiful ſcarlet; from the bill to the eye a line of black; the upper part of the head is black, which colour form a half circle underneath the cheeks; the upper part of the neck and back are of a reddiſh tawny; the lower part of the back and rump ſomewhat lighter; the covert feathers of the tail a light tawny; the tail black, ſpotted with white, as expreſſed in the plate; the chin, breaſt, and belly are almoſt white, ſlightly tinged with a very light tawny; the coverts, and under the tail, white; the coverts of the wings black; the quill feathers, and thoſe next the body, are a duſky bright yellow, and black ſpotted with white, as is particularly ſhewn in the plate; the legs are a reddiſh brown. I have ſeen a variety of them wholly white. This bird is greatly admired for its beauty, and the ſweetneſs of its note; it is alſo extremely docile; and I have ſeen ſome, which have been confined by a brace, draw up their water in a little bucket, made for that purpoſe, whenever they were thirſty. The female differs from the male: the feathers at the baſe of the bill are duſky; the quill feathers are alſo duſky, and the yellow not ſo brilliant. On the approach of winter theſe birds aſſemble in flocks with Linnets, Chaffinches, &c. and feed upon ſeeds of all kinds, and are ſure to be met with in thoſe places where there is the greateſt abundance of thiſtles, of which they are very fond: they generally build in thick hollies, and ſometimes in orchards, making a very neat neſt in the manner of the Chaffinch, and lay five white eggs ſpotted with a duſky purple.

THE REED SPARROW.

PLATE XXXV.

Emberiza ſupernè ex nigro et rufeſcente varia infernè albo-rufeſcens; capite nigro; tæniâ ſupra oculos albo-rufeſcente; torque albo; rectricibus binis utrinque extimis albis, interius in exortu obliquè nigricantibus; extimâ apice obliquè fuſcâ.

HORTULANUS ARUNDINACEUS. L' ORTOLAN DE ROSEAUX.

NETTLEMONGER.

This bird is the ſize of life. The bill is duſky, of a conic form, with a hard knob in the upper mandible; the upper part of the head and cheeks are black; the chin is alſo black; from the corners of the mouth juſt below the eye is a white ſpot which almoſt extends to the back part of the neck; the hind part of the neck and back are duſky, each feather bordered with reddiſh brown; the lower part of the back and rump a light aſh-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail are of a dark brown; the next duſky, inclining to black; the exterior are white; the breaſt and belly white; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings are duſky, bordered with a tawny red; the quill feathers duſky, and thoſe neareſt the body bordered with tawny red; the legs and claws black. This bird is an inhabitant of thoſe places where reeds and willows abound; it is very much admired for its ſong, which is very ſoft and pleaſing, and ſomewhat like the Nightingale, and like that bird it ſings in the night; the neſt is very curiouſly faſtened to reeds, and hangs juſt above the ſurface of the water; it is formed of dried bents, ruſhes, &c. the eggs are a bluiſh white vein'd with a dull purple.

THE BRAMBLEFINCH.

PLATE XXXVI.

Paſſer ſupernè niger marginibus pennarum rufeſcentibus, infernè albus; uropygio candido; collo inferiore et pectore dilutè rufis; rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, oris exterioribus albo-flavicantibus; extimâ exterius primâ medietate albâ. (*Mas. No.* 1.)

Paſſer ſupernè fuſcus, marginibus pennarum griſeo-rufeſcentibus, infernè albus; uropygio candido; collo inferiore et pectore griſeo-rufeſcentibus; rectricibus lateralibus fuſcis, oris exterioribus albo-flavicantibus; extimâ exterius primâ medietate albâ. (*Fœmina. No.* 2.)

MONTIFRINGILLA. LE PINCON D'ARDENNES.

BRAMBLING MOUNTAIN FINCH; BRIER FINCH.

Theſe birds are given the ſize of life. The bill is yellow, excepting the point which is duſky; the head is of a gloſſy black, edged with a reddiſh tawny; the neck and back are of a duſky brown, edged with tawny; the lower part of the back and rump are white; the coverts of the tail are generally white (in this bird they were duſky, edged with tawny); the two middle feathers of the tail are deep brown, bordered with aſh-colour; the next are duſky; and the exterior web of the outermoſt feathers are white; the chin, throat, and breaſt are of deep yellow, inclining to orange; the belly and thighs are white; the vent feathers alſo white; the coverts of the wings are a tawny red; the next are white, tinged with tawny; the greater are duſky, pointed with white; the greater quill feathers are duſky, edged with a pale yellow; thoſe next the body are black, bordered with red; the legs are duſky. The female differs from the male, the colours not being ſo brilliant; the head is duſky, and the colours of the whole plumage are lighter. In the year 1768, there was a great number of theſe birds on and about *Weckham* Heath in *Buckinghamſhire*; they were taken in great numbers by night with a net and candle and lanthorn, and the ſhrubs were ſo full of them at ronting time, that a buſhel meaſure has been taken in a night.

THE BULLFINCH.

PLATE XXXVII.

Pyrrhula ſupernè cinerea, infernè rubra (*Mas*) cinereo-vinaceo (*Fœmina*); capitis vertice ſplendidè nigro; uropygio et imo ventre candidis; rectricibus nigro-violaceis, lateralibus interius cinereo-nigricantibus, utrinque extima maculâ albidâ interius notata.

PYRRHULA. LE BOUVREUIL.

BULLFINCH, ALP, OR NOPE. (*No.* 1. *Male.* *No.* 2. *Female.*)

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is very ſtrong and thick; the upper part of the head is of a moſt ſplendid black, reflecting a purpliſh gloſs; the upper part of the neck, the back, and ſcalpulars are of a bluiſh aſh-colour; the coverts of the tail white; the tail a gloſſy purpliſh black; the cheeks, neck, and breaſt are of a bright roſe-colour, inclining to crimſon; the belly white; the vent feathers are alſo white; the coverts of the wings are duſky, tipped with a dirty red; the quill feathers are duſky; thoſe next the body a gloſſy black, inclining to purple; the legs are of a duſky brown. The female differs from the male, her colours being not ſo bright; the black not ſo brilliant; the neck and breaſt a dirty buff-colour, inſtead of the beautiful red; and the back and coverts are of a dingy brown. Theſe birds are ſo well known as to require very little deſcription, and the plate is ſo faithfully coloured as to render any needleſs. Thoſe birds, when brought up from the neſt, become very tame and docile; they are eaſily taught to whiſtle any tune after a pipe or bird-organ; their natural note is very harſh and unmuſical: in hard weather they infeſt our gardens and orchards, and do great damage by deſtroying the buds of fruit trees; on which account the gardeners endeavour to extirpate them. Towards the breeding ſeaſon they retire in pairs to the moſt unfrequented places, lanes, and borders of woods. I have ſeen them wholly black from the neſt, and am informed, that by feeding them, or any other bird, conſtantly on hemp-ſeed, they will in courſe of time become black.

THE WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Ficedula ſupernè fuſco-rufa, infernè fuſco-rufeſcens, lineolis fuſcis tranſverſim ſtriata, apicibus pennarum albidis; collo inferiore et pectore ſordidè albo-rufeſcentibus; tæniâ ſupra oculos ſordidè albo-rufeſcente; rectricibus fuſco-rufis, lineolis fuſcis tranſverſim ſtriatis.

REGULUS.

LE ROITELET.

The bill is of duſky brown, and ſlender; the head and neck a deep cheſnut; the back, coverts of the wings, and tail of the ſame colour, marked with tranſverſe lines of black; the throat and breaſt of a dirty reddiſh white, the belly the ſame colour, marked with tranſverſe lines of a deeper colour. The neſt is formed very curiouſly of moſſes, feathers, and hair, of an oval or round ſhape, according to the place it builds in, which is holes of walls, under the roofs of out-houſes, thatch, and hedges; it lays from ten to eighteen eggs; its note is ſoft and melodious in the breeding ſeaſon.

THE WILLOW WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.*

Ficedula ſupernè dilutè olivacea, infernè flavicans; tæniâ ſupra oculos flavicante; rectricibus cinereo-fuſcis, oris exterioribus dilutè olivaceis.

ASILUS.

LE POUILOT OU CHANTRE.

It is ſomewhat larger than the Wren, and longer bodied; the bill is brown; the upper part of this bird is of an olive green; the tail of a duſky brown, inclining to olive; the throat, breaſt, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are of a yellowiſh white, inclining to olive; a yellow line paſſes from the baſe of the bill juſt above the eye; the legs are yellow. This bird takes its name from being found in thoſe places which abound with willows; it makes its neſt of an oval form, with a ſmall hole at the top; it lays commonly ſeven or eight white eggs, marked with ſmall furigenous ſpots. Its note is low and plaintive, not muſical.

THE GOLDEN CRESTED WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.**

Parus ſupernè olivaceus, (non nihil ad flavum inclinans *Mas*) infernè griſeo-rufeſcens; vertice auratus (*Mas*) luteo (*Fœmina*) faſciâ nigrâ utrinque donato; tæniâ duplici tranſverſâ in alis candicante; rectricibus griſeo-fuſcis, oris exterioribus olivaceis.

CALENDULA, REGULUS CRISTATUS VULGO DICTA.
LE POUL OU SOUCI, APPELLÉ VULGARIMENT ROITELET HUPÉ.
GOLDEN CROWN'D WREN, WILS, CRESTED WREN, ALB. COPPED WREN, &c.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is of a duſky brown, ſlender and weak; the irides are hazel; the crown of the head is a rich yellow, inclining to orange, marked with longitudinal lines of black; the hind part of the neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of an olive-green, inclining to yellow; the throat, breaſt and belly are of a dirty white, tinged with green; the leaſt coverts of the wings olive, the greater, olive tipped with a dirty white; the greater quill feathers are a duſky brown, edged with a yellowiſh green; the leſſer olive, edged with white; the tail a duſky brown, edged with a yellowiſh green; the legs are of a dirty yellow. This bird is the leaſt of the feathered tribe; its ſong is very ſoft and ſweet; it is generally found where large oaks abound. This ſubject was taken in the ducheſs of *Portland*'s garden at *Bulſtrode*, where there is great numbers of them. This bird does not migrate on the approach of winter, but is found with us all the year.

THE GREAT TITMOUSE, OR OX-EYE, JOE BENT.

PLATE XXXVIII.***

Parus ſupernè viridi-olivaceus, infernè pallidè flavus; uropygio cinereo cœruleo; imo ventre albo; capite et gutture nigris; maculâ infra oculos candidâ, nigro circumdatâ; faſciâ nigrâ à collo ad unum ventrem protenſâ; tæniâ tranſverſâ in alis albo-flavicante; rectrice extimâ exterius et apice albo, proximè ſequente maculâ albo terminatâ.

PARUS MAJOR SIVE FRINGILLAGO.

LA GROSSE MESANGE, OU LA CHARBONNIERE.

This bird is of its natural ſize. The bill is of a dark lead-colour, ſhort, and very ſtrong; the noſtrils are covered with feathers; the head, throat, and lower part of the neck are of a gloſſy black; the cheeks are white; a line of white ſeparates the neck from the back, which is of a yellowiſh green; the rump of a bluiſh grey; the tail duſky grey, edged with aſh-colour; the breaſt and belly are of a pale yellow, with a longitudinal line of black down the middle; the leaſt coverts of the wings are a bluiſh grey; the greater the ſame colour, edged with yellow; the quill feathers are a browniſh aſh-colour; the legs and feet are lead-colour, and very ſtrong in proportion. Theſe birds feed upon inſects which they are continually in ſearch of on the ſides of walls, and in fruit trees: they do conſiderable damage in gardens by deſtroying the young buds as ſoon as they appear. I caught one of this tribe in a hoppage, and put him with a Bramblefinch, in the bottom part of the cage, about half an hour afterwards, I found the Brambling dead; the Ox-eye had made a hole in his ſkull and picked out the brains. They build in holes and hollow trees, laying from nine to a dozen eggs, white powdered with very faint red ſpots.

THE BLUE TITMOUSE, OR NUN.

PLATE XXXVIII.****

Parus ſupernè dilutè viridi-olivaceus, infernè luteus; medio ventre candido; vertice et torque cœruleis; tæniâ albâ verticem cingente; faſcia per oculos et gutture nigris; tænia tranſverſa in alis candida; rectricibus cœruleis, extima exterius albo fimbriata.

PARUS COERULEIS.

LA MESANGE BLEUE.

This ſubject is given the ſize of life, and from the delicacy of its plumage deſerves to be ranked amongſt the moſt beautiful of the feathered tribe. Like the former it feeds upon inſects and makes great, though not ſo much, deſtruction in gardens and orchards by deſtroying the young buds as ſoon as they appear. The bill is of a deep lead-colour; the forehead is white; the crown of the head a beautiful ſky-blue; the cheeks are white; the neck is a bluiſh grey; the back, rump, and ſcalpulars are of a bright olive-colour; the throat, breaſt, and belly yellow; the tail is light blue, the exterior feathers edged with white; the coverts of the wings are blue; the greater, blue tipped with white; the quill feathers a deep aſh-colour, edged with olive; the legs and claws a bluiſh grey. It builds in the ſame manner as the former, and lays from ten to fourteen eggs.

THE WHIN CHAD.

PLATE XXXIX.

Ficedula ſupernè nigricante et rufeſcente varia, infernè rufeſcens; ventre albo-rufeſcente; tænia ſupra oculos candida; gutture albo; macula duplici in alis candida; rectricibus lateralibus prima medietate albis; altera nigricantibus, apice margine griſeo-rufeſcente extima exterius albo fimbriata.

RUBETRA MAJOR, SIVE RUBICOLA.

LE GRAND TRAQUET OU LE TARIER.

This bird is given the ſize of life. The bill is duſky, ſlender, and weak; the irides a hazel-colour; the upper part of the head, neck, back, and rump are duſky, edged with a reddiſh brown; the coverts of the tail a dirty white, tinged with tawny; the two middle feathers of the tail are duſky; the ends of the exterior feathers are white, tinged with tawny; juſt above the eye is a white line; the cheeks are black; the throat a dirty white; the breaſt a deep orange; the belly ſomewhat paler; the coverts of the wings are the ſame colour as the back; the greater are duſky, edged with a dirty cheſnut; thoſe neareſt the body white; the quill feathers duſky, edged with a dirty red. The plumage of the female is much the ſame as the male, only leſs brilliant. Theſe birds migrate in the winter; in the ſummer they are found on low ſhrubs, and heath upon commons, flying from one buſh to the other; and alſo in meadows when the graſs is juſt cut: their note is a diſagreable twittering; the legs and feet black.

THE STONE CHATTER.

PLATE XXXIX.*

Ficedula ſupernè nigricante et rufeſcente varia, infernè rufa; gutture dilutè rufeſcente (*Fœmina*) nigro, marginibus pennarum in apice rufeſcentibus (*Mas*); tænia infra guttur tranſverſa albida; macula in alis candida; rectricibus nigricantibus, apicis margine albo rufeſcente, oris exterioribus extimæ (*Mas*) omnium (*Fœmina*) rufeſcentibus.

RUBETRA.

LE TRAQUET.

STONE SMITH, STONE CHATTER, MOOR TITLING, MORTETER, BLACKBERRY EATER, BLACKCAP.

The plumage of the upper part of this bird is duſky, each feather bordered with a reddiſh brown; the bill is black, the irides hazel; the head, cheeks, and throat are black, edged with cheſnut; immediately under the throat is a white band, which forms itſelf into a collar, and almoſt encircles the neck; the breaſt is a deep red; the belly ſomewhat lighter; the coverts of the tail are white, edged with tawny; the tail is duſky, excepting the two outermoſt feathers, which are cheſnut-colour; the legs and claws black: this bird has the ſame bed of white on the wing as the preceding. The female differs from the male in having the whole plumage not ſo bright; the chin and throat are of a duſky red; in the male, black; and the tail is edged with a dull red. The ſubjects of this plate feed upon inſects, worms, and berries; they leave us in the winter, and in the ſummer are found generally in hay fields, moors, and low hedges: the note is noiſy and chattering, ſomewhat like the Bunting.

THE REDSTART.

PLATE XL.

Ficedula ſupernè cinerea, infernè rufa; ſyncipite candido; genis, gutture et collo inferioris nigris; uropygio rufo; imo ventre albo; rectricibus binis intermediis griſeo-fuſcis; lateralibus rufis. (*Mas. No.* 1.)

Ficedula ſupernè griſea, infernè dilutè rufa; uropygio rufo; rectricibus binis intermediis griſeo-fuſcis, lateralibus rufis. (*Fœmina. No.* 2.)

RUTICILLA. LE ROSSIGNOL DE MURAILLE.

The ſubjects of this plate are given the ſize of life. The bill is black; the corners of the mouth yellow; the forehead a dirty white; the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings are a light bluiſh grey; the rump orange-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail a duſky brown; the laterals orange; the cheeks and throat black; the breaſt and belly are a deep orange; the lower belly white; the quill feathers duſky; thoſe next the body are brown; the legs and claws black. The female differs from the male: the forehead being aſh-colour; the head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings a reddiſh brown; the rump a deep tawny red; the two middle feathers duſky; the exteriors a tawny red; the throat, breaſt, and belly a pale tawny, inclining to red; the legs and claws black. This bird is remarkably ſullen, which makes it very difficult to raiſe, eſpecially if they are taken in traps; its note is very ſoft and pleaſing; they build in holes in walls and hollow trees, laying four or five eggs of a pale blue.

THE REDBREAST.

PLATE XL.*

Ficedula ſupernè griſeo-fuſca, ad olivaceum inclinans; ſyncipite, oculorum ambitu, gutture, collo inferiore et pectore ſupremo rufis; ventre albo; remigibus minoribus macula rufeſcente terminatis; rectricibus griſeo-fuſcis olivaceis, lateralibus interius griſeo-fuſcis. (*No.* 3.)

RUBECULA. LA ROUGE-GORGE.

ROBIN REDBREAST, OR RUDDOCK.

The bill is a dark brown, ſlender, and weak; the irides hazel; the forehead is a bright red; the crown of the head, neck, back, rump, and tail are of a light brown, inclining to olive; the cheeks, throat, and upper part of the breaſt are a bright orange; the belly white; the vent feathers are alſo white, tinged with tawny; the coverts of the wings are olive; the quill feathers duſky, and thoſe next the back olive; the legs are brown. The note is exceedingly ſoft and pleaſing, and though they are extremely petulant in their wild ſtate, eaſily become tame when confined, and ſing delightfully; towards ſpring they retire to the moſt unfrequented lanes, *&c.* to breed; they alſo build in walls and out-houſes, laying five or ſix white eggs ſpotted with ſmall red ſpots; in the ſummer they are rather ſhy, but in hard weather become extremely ſociable, and will even venture to pick up the crumbs from under our tables, by which means they often fall a ſacrifice to cats, *&c.*

Hayes Delt
Geo Smith Sculp

C. Hayes fecit Ayscough

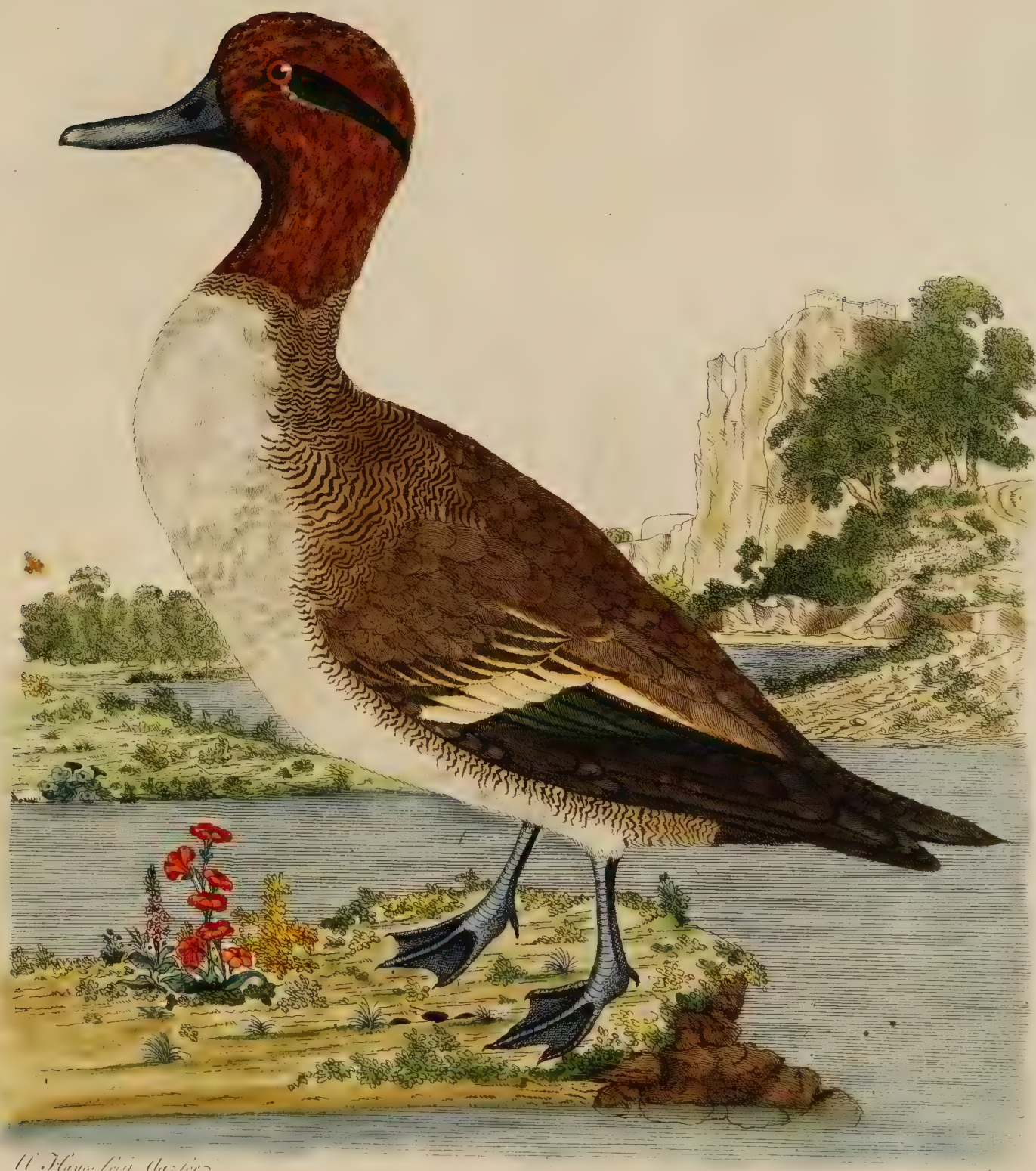
The Bantam-Cock.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament. Aug.st 1771.

W. Hayes fecit Aug: 1771.

Starling Male.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 1771.



W. Hayes fecit Aug.st 1771.

The Teal,- Male.

Published according to Act of Parliament Augst 1771.

W. Hayes Del.
Gabr.l Smith Sculp.

W.m Hayes Delt
Tabr Smith Sculpt

Wlayes del.t & Sculpt.

Hayes Delt
Gabr Smith Sculpt

W. Hayes fecit Ag.fec.

The Reed-Sparrow, Male.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 1771.

C. Hayes fecit Ag.t for.

The Bramble-finch. 1. Male 2. female.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Aug.st 1771.